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APRIL, 1931

NUMBER 4

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#### FINANCIAL NOTES

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..233 ..239 ..242 ..245 The Norwegian cabinet has held a meeting at which the decision was reached to submit to the Storting a bill on the prolongation of the so-called Russian Guarantee, which is an arrangement by which Norway declares its willingness to give Russia a credit up to 20,000,000 kroner. The Government proposes this agreement be extended on the condition that before March 31, 1932, the amount shall have been reduced to 15,000,000 kroner. At the same time the Norwegian Foreign Office and the Soviet Commercial Committee at Oslo have arranged for Russia to purchase 100,000 barrels of large herring and 200,000 barrels of spring herring at last year's prices, also 3,000 tons of salted cod, especially prepared for the Russian market.

ENGLISH-DANISH TRADE RELATIONS SET FORTH IN LONDON FINANCIAL NEWS

In a special "Denmark Number," published by the Financial News of London, Sir Thomas Holder, the British minister in Copenhagen, emphasizes the importance of the present business relations between England and Denmark, but advocates the still closer attention of English firms to Danish trade. Sir Thomas, speaking for his own country, affirms that the salesmen of competing countries appear in Denmark in far greater number than those of his own nation. It is this personal touch between seller and buyer which brings the greater results, he avers.

NORWAY'S RELATIONS TO THE LONDON MONEY MARKET

London remains Norway's most important financial centre, with relations so close that the Norwegian banks prefer to arbitrate through that city when they are doing their foreign exchange operations. H. Koefoed, of the Bankers' Bureau of Statistics and information, gives in Norway some of the reasons why London remains the financial centre for Norwegian interests. He says that public loans have been issued in London ever since the first purely Norwegian loan was raised in the 'twenties. Then, again, British capital has been actively participating in the financing of Norwegian industries, and when the domestic money market required support, Norwegian bearer bonds and shares have been sold in London. With regard to trade financing, Mr. Koefoed specifies the heavy Norwegian shipbuilding orders in England.

PROFITS OF LEADING CORPORATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Net profits of 375 companies engaged in manufacturing and trade, including estimated figures for about 60 large corporations aggregated \$1,916,000,000 in 1930, against \$2,899,000,000 in 1929. This decline of 34 per cent was due not only to a curtailment in business activity, but to the fall in commodity prices. The National City Bank of New York, in its Bulletin commenting on the results shown, sees encouragement in the fact that with the recovery in industrial activity since the year end, steel mill operations have been stepped up to 46 per cent of capacity.

JULIUS MORITZEN.

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Henry Buergel Goodwin is familiar to our readers as the creator of some of the most artistic photographs the Review has reproduced. He is also an enthusiastic gardener and a contributor to English and German magazines on gardening. The photographs of Visby in this number are new views of a favorite scene.

Knud Pontoppidan is a Danish newspaper writer and art critic. In his article on modern painting, he presents a lucid account of the influences which have borne on Danish artists in the art movements of the present century.

IVAR VENNERSTRÖM, a graduate of Uppsala, is one of the leaders of the Social Democrats of the Left, and has edited

LLARS

various papers in the course of his career. He has long been associated with social movements in Sweden.

KNUT OLSEN is assistant manager of the Norwegian Government Railways Travel Bureau in New York.

The late Alfred Hedenstjerna wrote for many years under the pseudonym of Sigurd. His works have been much translated, but not into English, and the Review is glad to present one of his stories.

Borghild Lee, a native of Norway, now living in this country has contributed several poems to the Review during the last year.



The Moor Wife Brews By William Scharff

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# By William Scharff

## THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME XIX

APRIL, 1931

NUMBER 4

## Modern Painting in Denmark

By KNUD PONTOPPIDAN

ODERN Danish art is an extensive and many-sided field, and to give even a superficial survey of it would require considerably more space than is at my disposal here. I shall therefore confine myself to the period which began about the year 1910 and which is now, if not ended, at least in the process of ebbing out; a period when the modernism inspired by the newer French tendencies set the fashion at the exhibitions during the World War and the years following.

I say at the exhibitions advisedly, for Danish art was certainly not suddenly transformed in the modernistic direction. Side by side with the development which is marked by the contribution of these modern artists, several of whom I shall mention here, who were leaders in the movement, a group of no less considerable artists worked away on more orthodox lines. It cannot be denied, however, that it was the modernists who had chiefly to be reckoned with and who attracted most attention during these years.

"Nature is nothing, the image of it is everything" was one of the sentences by which the now deceased painter HARALD GIERSING tried to establish an essential of the new conception of art. This is a striking expression of what it was that, according to the opinion of the modern painters themselves, placed the new art in contradistinction to the conception of the older generation. Painting must not be an imitation of nature. The value of a picture depends not on what it represents, but on what it is. Painting is an independent form of expression speaking a language of its own like music.

In other words, their eyes were opened to the formal values in pic-



A MILL AT ORÖ, BY SIGURD SWANE

torial art, a side of painting which had been neglected for the literary, anecdotal, heroic, sentimental, or naturalistic content of the picture. Now the cry was: away with everything irrelevant to painting! A picture must be only a picture. Only the artistically ignorant ask what a picture represents.

Thus ran the program. And the new painters of the day were quick to adopt the doctrine. The various forms of expression of the new artistic tendencies, more or less completely apprehended, dominated the exhibitions to such an extent that it looked at one time as though every link with the artistic conceptions of an earlier day had been severed. This, however, was not the case. Now that a few years have passed, and we are able to view the events from a little distance, we

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WOMEN ON A BALCONY, BY JENS SÖNDERGAARD

see that it was only the talentless imitators who discarded completely their peculiarly Danish stamp and disappeared in the common cosmopolitan triviality that ravaged Europe.

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However much a painter like Harald Giersing may have learned from Cézanne, and however obvious his admiration for the French painter, he neither lost his individuality nor denied his artistic descent. He was among the first to assert the new ideas and practise them, but however consciously he worked with the formal values of the picture, he still preserved intact in his landscape painting the fine threads which bind it not only to nature itself, but to the best traditions in Danish landscape painting, just as his figure paintings in spite of their rigid simplification and completely summary rendering are distinguished by a sympathetic and intelligent comprehension of the model's individuality.

SIGURD SWANE, too, was one of those who in speech and writing championed the new ideas, but he has not himself practised them very



PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN, BY SIGURD SWANE

when the two slightly younger painters OLAF RUDE and WILLIAM SCHARFF went in the same direction. Picasso had become the man of the moment in the city on the Seine, and the two young Danes threw themselves ardently into the study of the dogmatic formulas of cubism. At one time they were both the sworn disciples of cubism's rectilineal system and analyzed every natural pictorial theme according to its angular laws. Through

consistently. For him contact with the new movement was chiefly important in that it gave him the temerity to yield himself up to his peculiarity, his markedly poetical artistic temperament. to display his lyrical painter's soul in a flamboyant language of color. Under the emancipating influence of being a leader of the new art movement, he has painted pictures of women, of flowers, and of the first spring sunshine on wintry gardens, where there are the liveliest evidences of something new and young about to burst forth.

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Acquaintance with Cézanne was the particular deciding factor for Giersing and Swane when they were studying in Paris in 1906 and 1907. Three years later



PRINCE YUSSUPOFF IN HIS BOX AT THE OPERA, BY SVEND JOHANSEN

their work with these purely decorative problems, they acquired a precision and purity in actual craftsmanship which was of decided importance for their art. Rude, particularly, by experimentation with these cubistic arabesques, developed a sureness in the handling and combining of colors, a sense for the textural beauty of the surface of the picture and for harmony of lines and planes which he has retained since casting the cubistic dogmas overboard and giving himself up to his original healthy and strong feeling for nature. The clarity and order, the purity in light and color which now distinguish his pictures and make him one of the most esteemed of Danish landscape painters are the results of his youthful cubistic experiments.

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KING FREDERIK VII AND THE COUNTESS DANNER, BY MOGENS LORENTZEN



KING CHRISTIAN V, BY SVEND JOHANSEN

Rude is one of those who grasped and was inspired by the artistic ideas of the new age, who used what was valuable in them and was enriched thereby, but he never became a Frenchman. At a given moment he turned back to his starting point and continued, enriched by what he had learned, the development of the art of his native land. In the case of Scharff it is more difficult to



FOOTBALL PLAYERS, BY HARALD GIERSING

mystical and hazy ideas in a stringent, geometrically constructed composition.

Among other painters who have helped to advance modern art in Denmark, JAIS NIELSEN might be mentioned, a highly gifted artist, who, like the two aforementioned, has worked with humor and talent in the cubistic manner, but whose marked decorative gift has naturally led him from pictorial into decorative art. His ceramic sculptures have made a name for him throughout Europe and America, and he has done important work in decorative figure painting. His development shows the conse-

see the native strain. In the large figure paintings which are his most significant contribution, he has retained a good many of the external characteristics of cubism, the angular and fragmentary form of composition and the use of the decorative element. One of his latest works is the large composition "The Moor Wife Brews," a sort of symphony or rhapsody on the Danish peasants' mystical and hair-raising ideas of what goes on in the world of subterranean and troll-like beings when the dusk spreads out over the lonely country, and the fog lies low over the meadows. A remarkable attempt to give expression to

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SAINT GEORGE AND THE DRAGON, BY OLAF RUBE

quences of the strong emphasis which the modern conception of art puts upon the purely formal qualities of the picture. It may ultimately lead to purely decorative or ornamental art.

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Common to the painters I am trying to characterize here is their bright and festive vision of color. Color in the highest possible purity of cultivation was the sign to which they flocked, and the most



STILL LIFE, BY VILHELM LUNDSTRÖM

widely different individualities under this banner. There is Svend Johansen who has painted absurdly fantastic situations in a humorous, naïve manner which gives free rein to his wild imagination. Latterly, he has worked mostly with landscapes and interiors in a style sparkling with color and somewhat restless. Just recently the theater has utilized his talent. Mogens Lorentzen has painted pictures which have a remarkably striking poster-like effect: among them, "Liebknecht in Berlin 1918," and a very effective "Hunger Poster" agitating for help for the needy Austrian children after the war. An amusing example of a collaboration of these two elegant and ingenious talents is a series of disrespectfully conceived pictures of the history of the Danish kings which they executed together in a Copenhagen restaurant.

The art of creating the greatest monumental pictorial effect from the most elementary themes has been carried to a climax by VILHELM LUNDSTRÖM. His large pictures with simple human figures, an arrangement of crocks and dishes, or a loaf of bread and a bottle on a table take effect with a bewildering intensity and illusion. His art is the simplification and concentration of form and color carried to the extreme. In him formalistic painting has reached its culmination.

Aside from a certain community of ideas and a decided sympathy for and readiness to welcome French influences, there is only one circumstance common to all these artists. They developed during a period when art in Denmark had good economic conditions. In recent years art has again been in straitened circumstances; perhaps not entirely to its detriment. The artists no longer disport themselves so

cheerfully and assuredly at the annual exhibitions. A new note begins to be heard, less festive perhaps, but deeper in tone. The cultivation of the formulas of the modern art movements imported directly from France was, as far as many artists were concerned, a convenient short-cut. It led to a great lightness and precision in technique which with a cultivated sense of color resulted in much elegance, much beauty and visual pleasure, but also much superficiality. There is evidence at the moment that the reaction against this more or less formalistic but in any case preponderantly intellectual practice in art is about to set in—that art is again about to turn back to the refreshing well which never runs dry, to nature itself, to reality and everyday life. A painter who is arousing great interest at the moment is JENS SÖNDERGAARD, an autodidactic talent, who, without ostensible models, but from an unusually receptive mind, paints the green hills of his native Jutland with men and women, houses and cattle under the eternally changing sky. An art which is equally distant from photographically imitative naturalism and from any pedantic cultivation of pictorial motives in the style of academic modernism, but which conceives the elements in a peculiarly direct way and transforms them into pictures of an individual primitive strength.



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VIEW OF THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS

## The Brunnsvik Folk High School

By Ivar Vennerström

RUNNSVIK, Sweden's unique, most famous, and most discussed Folkhögskola (high school for the people) is located in central Sweden. It is in a part of the country filled with deserted mines and somber pine woods, glittering lakes and winding brooks, and mountain ridges which grow blue in the distance. Here the people have to toil, and nature is of a great but austere beauty. The origin, the fame, and the unique character of the school must be understood against the background of that cultural awakening which in the beginning of the twentieth century stirred the masses of young industrial laborers and peasants. This renascence took place notably in Dalecarlia, that province of central Sweden where, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Engelbrekt and Gustaf Vasa, the nation's greatest heroes and warriors for liberty, raised the banner of freedom against foreign or domestic tyranny; in this province also, ancient tradition of peasant culture in costumes, architecture, language, and customs have been preserved with more devotion than elsewhere. This stirring of the young people's intellectual activity manifested itself in a variety of ways. All kinds of popular organizations were formed, assembly rooms were opened for the residents of the district, entertainments were held for the young, on which occasions they were addressed by the nation's foremost leaders of culture; this increased intellectual activity aimed at improving financially and culturally the life of the poorer classes; it aimed at satisfying their hunger for learning, at ennobling their pleasures, at awakening their love of nature and of their native soil and society.

Some enthusiasts for democratic culture residing in Dalecarlia, who were dreamers rather than realists, men of poetry more than men of prose, were carried away by this awakening which was upheld by a luminous, naïve, and joyful optimism before the war. First among them stood Karl-Erik Forsslund, the poet of nature and of outdoor life, a Swedish Rousseau, who proclaimed the blessing of country life and the curse of life in cities; his most popular book, Storgården, was a confession as impressive as though written by all the enemies of the progress toward factories and cities. These enthusiasts desired to contribute to this cultural awakening by founding a school for the people, "Where the home and the native soil should be the center and the object of the instruction." The school project, from the beginning, was a wild fancy of poets. Money they had none, but they imagined that the community and the local and national governments would contribute in abundance the funds needed. The young people of the province, they thought, would come in in crowds. In the program of studies issued for the first year, the pupils were invited to make a circumnavigation of the whole world of knowledge, "Filled with most thrilling adventures, with revelations at the same time saga-like and instructive, with wonderful sights and experiences that would become significant for life; it would be an exploring expedition and also a pleasure trip with bands playing and everyone singing." The teacher of mathematics would prove how mathematics is to be found in everything, "In the structure of church and cottage, in dancing and playing, in the glittering sunshine and in the birds' chirping, in the whispering of the wind and in the roaring of the sea, in the movement of the human body and in the song of the soul." It was a poet and a dreamer who held the pedagogue's pen and wrote the program for the school.

The awakening from the dream was dreary and bitter. The influential peasants of the vicinity took a hostile attitude, and all institutions of the community and the government coldly refused their assistance. Alone of all schools in Sweden, Brunnsvik was excluded from receiving financial support from the Government for its work. People had the impression that Brunnsvik was an educational institution in the



STUDENT HOSTELS

service of the Social Democratic party, and that it promoted class-hatred, class-war, revolution and anarchy. The men who had taken the initiative for the foundation of the school were radicals politically and socially. That was reason enough for categorically passing a verdict on the school in advance. It was believed that their honest intention regarding the people's education was an instrument for furthering plans of a certain political party, and that it was hostile to society.

In 1906 the school took the step from dream to reality; but it required five years of hard struggle and of sacrifice before Brunnsvik was officially recognized and before it was placed on the same level with other similar institutions. Many times it was very near to being discontinued. When the official financial support failed, individual interest for education came to the rescue. Wealthy and unprejudiced persons of culture, especially in Stockholm and Göteborg, donated considerable amounts of money. Political organizations and tradeunions, cooperatives and temperance unions, all over the country, contributed financially and gave scholarships, and those who received them became the first pupils of the school. If it had not been for this spontaneous and devoted support, the activity of the school could not have been carried on. A man who has written Brunnsvik's history says: "It reflects great credit on all those anonymous donors that, at

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YNGVE HUGO, THE PRESENT RECTOR

the right time, they grasped the idea that in the activity of this institution there was hidden a cultural work of new character, of deep earnestness and of wide range, an idea to which people in blind and unwise zeal had closed their eyes for so long. This understanding of the mission of Brunnsvik is one of the most beautiful pages in the history of the Swedish Labor movement."

It is because Brunnsvik met with such unexpected opposition and because Labor so powerfully came to its defence, rather than on account of the original intention of the founders, that it became a citizenship school for the young laborers thirsty for education, Sweden's first Folkhögskola; and this was the new cultural task for Brunnsvik which gave it a unique position among all such schools. Those founded in Sweden since 1860 on the model of schools in Denmark had been planned principally in order to "edu-

cate young men of the farmers' class to become well informed citizens." The foundation of these schools was closely connected with the great Representation Reform of 1860, whereby the peasants achieved a decisive power in Parliament. In the beginning of the twentieth century, industrial labor makes its entry in earnest on the stage of society; the regulations for voting were expanded, and labor's coming of age in citizenship approached, as had earlier been the case with the peasant class. And society is concerned about the fact that the industrial laborers also need be given a deeper and more extensive education for citizenship than what the public school can give. In this training lies the great task for Brunnsvik.

As a consequence of the long fight for Brunnsvik's existence, it happened that the pupils were of quite a different type from those of the similar schools that had earlier been founded in Sweden. The majority of pupils at Brunnsvik came from the homes of factory workers. The homes of the peasants were meagerly represented. Brunnsvik became from the first year of its activity a school of the nation, not

a local school. Pupils streamed in from the whole country and not only from the immediate vicinity. The age of the pupils was very high; the average age was from twenty-three to twentyfour years. Many of them had been tempered by struggle against brutal hardship. Mature supporters of families sat down on the school bench, and it happened that men and their wives sometimes gave up their homes for a year and went to Brunnsvik. The majority of the pupils belonged to trade-unions and political organizations of different socialistic tendencies; some had received scholarships from these unions and organizations, and had struggled hard to attain their own political and



THE FORMER RECTOR OF THE SCHOOL, KARL-ERIK FORSSLUND AND HIS WIFE IN NATIVE COSTUMES

social conviction and even brought to these convictions heavy personal sacrifices.

The special type of pupils necessarily gave a unique character to the program of instruction at Brunnsvik which differed from that of similar schools. The subjects for instruction were decidedly masculine and, as women were very scarce at the school, the specifically feminine subjects came second. As the pupils had come to gain a better equipment for their daily life as citizens, every thought of developing them for entrance into schools of higher type was abandoned. The subjects pertaining to social problems and citizenship received a prominent place. It would have been of no avail for the teachers to attempt to stuff with ready-made opinions these fully grown people, who were old and experienced enough to have their own convictions. And they

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could not be given home lessons, nor could they be treated with force and rules like small schoolboys. The instruction had to be based on lectures, self-discipline, comradeship, and mutual confidence.

Brunnsvik has not been a school for the propaganda of a certain political party, as its antagonists assumed that it would become. Experience has confirmed that the management was in earnest when. from the beginning, it proclaimed the political and religious neutrality of the school. It is true that, during the difficult breaking of ground. the school received large donations from socialistic quarters; it is also true that, prior to their arrival, the pupils generally had belonged to socialist organizations, and it is true that, as a rule, they returned to their work of socialistic organizing, but the management of the school has constantly refused to change Brunnsvik into an agency for the promotion of socialistic ideas, as is done at the Social-Democratic party's "Labor high schools" in Germany. "Marx has not," said a teacher, "been lying like a Bible on the teacher's desk, and the future socialistic nation's city plan has not been hanging like a map in millimeter scale on the wall." The program for the most suitable instruction of these young workers was, at an early stage, laid out in accordance with the following principle: Which is the better and the more advantageous for society to have to reckon with, a democracy that is hostile to culture, despises knowledge and is lacking education, a social democracy founded on mass-suggestion and fanaticism, or its contrary? Brunnsvik has constantly been on the outlook for young people of the labor class and, it can be admitted frankly, the young people of the Social-Democratic party, but this has not been done in order to form Social Democrats, nor in order to inspire any certain opinions nor to change opinions already formed, but to prove only the power of knowledge, the unique worth of constant search for truth and the limitation of human judgment, and to further decency in all social work and in dealing with people of different convictions. Brunnsvik has always remained faithful to this program.

Liberty and flexibility in forming opinions has, theoretically and practically, run like a red thread through the teaching at Brunnsvik. The instruction has never tried to convince the pupils of any certain truths, nor tried to make them mental slaves of certain programs. Its motto has been the words of the national poet, Esais Tegnér: "To teach another is nothing else than to loosen the band over his eyes and to say: 'See for yourself!' "A Rector of Brunnsvik developed Tegnér's program thus: "The purpose of all education should be to construct a window towards infinity and life; further the teacher cannot go. Because everyone must himself make the trip

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STUDENTS IN THE LIBRARY

through heaven and hell, through the tombs of antiquity and the temples of the future, tramping on his own feet, rising by his own wings, and taking on himself all responsibility." Or as follows: "I want to tell you from the standpoint of my own experience and responsibility: Outgrow us teachers, outgrow our points of view, outgrow the scanty wisdom that we may be able to give you, but only grow, only do so by the way of acquiring knowledge. A teacher opens the door for you, but he is not a guide. The guide dwells in your own breast. Therefore you must become a free human being, free towards your own intellectual kinsmen, free towards the ideas you have begun to embrace, free in relation to your own teachers and books, studies and methods you have been using."

In the gallery of Brunnsvik's teachers, there is seen a long row of sharply cut profiles of brilliant and highly cultured personalities. You will find there many of Sweden's superior teachers of the people. The school's first Rector, Karl-Erik Forsslund, poet of nature, remained on the bridge during the storm until the ship had safely reached port and, later, he devoted himself to what had always been the great love of his life, the preservation of the traditional culture of the province. The second Rector, Torsten Fogelqvist, a warm-blooded humanist of Renaissance type, is one of Sweden's most prominent lecturers and

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literary critics; he has been mentioned as a candidate for the Swedish Academy, the literary and cultural body that awarded Sinclair Lewis the Nobel prize. The third Rector, Rickard Sandler, is a brilliant educator, who has specialized in political economy and geography. Later on he was sucked into the whirlpool of political life; he was a cabinet minister in several governments and is now at the head of the government office of statistics. The fourth Rector, Gunnäs, was a wise. practical organizer; finally the present Rector, Yngve Hugo, is a cheerful and optimistic natural scientist with long experience in the work for free popular education. A series of superior educators from all the different spheres of knowledge have assembled around these men in the course of years. No other Swedish school has been so abundantly equipped with well informed teachers. Through a multitude of channels, Brunnsvik has been intimately connected with that work for self-education which has been carried on systematically by the great masses of the people in Sweden. The Society for the Education of Industrial Workers, supported by Labor's political organizations and trade-unions all over the country, for many successive years had its summer courses at Brunnsvik for the training of leaders. The Cooperative Society arranged cooperative training courses at Brunnsvik for a period of time, until it founded its own school. The International Trade-Union, the so-called Amsterdam International has, on one occasion, had its international courses assigned to Brunnsvik. And for 1929, the nation-wide Socialistic Organization of Trade-Unions of Sweden, has founded at great expense a training school intended to give the members of the trade-unions a deeper knowledge and a wider outlook on industrial problems and economic connections between different countries than industrial workers generally are able to achieve. In all the above-mentioned democratic education, Brunnsvik has been the spider in the center of a web, not, however, to exploit and destroy, but to give impulses, guide, enlighten, and inspire enthusiasm.

Has Brunnsvik, as its antagonists first charged, been destructive to society? Or has it, in accordance with the founders' intention, been beneficial? Has it fostered narrow-mindedness and hatred between individuals and between classes? Or has it furthered tolerance and broadmindedness? All classes give one unanimous answer to these questions. Brunnsvik, in spirit and in truth, has been a school of citizenship, beneficial to society at large as well as to the laboring classes. The school has not betrayed the expectations which it offered.

During the decade following the World War, a great change took place in the relationship between the Swedish laboring class and other ish

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classes. The industrial workers have obtained the vote in local and national government. By rule of majority, the socialistic laboring class has taken over political power in all Sweden's large cities, Stockholm, Göteborg, and Malmö, in the more important industrial municipalities, and in many rural communities. In the Parliament, the Social-Democratic party is the largest in both chambers; and four different times it has controlled the Government. In the exercise of its power, labor, to the same extent as other classes, has given proof of responsibility, practical capability, consideration for great and consistent values and benevolence toward society. Labor has well stood the test of full citizenship. One of the fundamental reasons for this successful result has been the industrial workers' self-education for citizenship. And in this work, Brunnsvik has taken a central and leading part. Numerous former pupils of Brunnsvik now occupy most responsible positions in society all over the country. About twenty former pupils are at present delegates to the Parliament; the chairman of the Organization for Brunnsvik's School, Bernhard Eriksson, has been Speaker in the second chamber for over two decades; and one of the Rectors of Brunnsvik, Sandler, was Prime Minister of Sweden from 1924 to 1926. These facts prove clearly Brunnsvik's significance in the forming of Swedish citizens. At Brunnsvik, rank upon rank of young industrial workers, have enjoyed the warm and snug atmosphere of a home; they have learned from the teachers and from one another, under the inspiration of good comradeship, to venerate and to serve Sweden, which now calls forth their best efforts. Thus they become builders in the great home of the Swedish people.



A SCENE NEAR THE SCHOOL



SKIERS ARRIVING AT USTAOSET RAILWAY STATION TO SPEND THE EASTER HOLIDAY

## Easter Time in Norway

By KNUT OLSEN

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AVE you ever spent early spring, let us say the first part of April, in Norway? Well, if not, let us imagine that you are staying for some days in the lowlands of eastern Norway,

some place near Oslo, for instance.

There is still snow here and there on the fields and in the forests, but the sun is traveling higher every day and extends its working hours about forty minutes a week so that it is quite warm, almost too warm on some days. The snow is melting quickly; silvery, tiny waterfalls are splashing over cliffs and crags to quiet down as they join the brooks and rills which meander along under bridges and bushes, chattering and chuckling, and having a wonderful time until the big rushing river grabs them and throws them into whirling rapids and foaming falls, and fills the valley with a roar of wild laughter.

There is noise and liveliness everywhere, but only a few days ago a white carpet of snow covered nature in a deathly stillness. Suddenly



AN EASTER EXCURSION TO THE VERY TOP OF GALDHÖPIGGEN MOUNTAIN, THE HIGHEST PEAK IN NORWAY

flowers are peeping out on the sunny hillsides. A lark is singing gladly high up in the sky and a wagtail is dancing around an icy pond. "Get away from there, you silly bird!" you would say perhaps. "Go back south, go back to the banks of the Nile where you ought to be at this time of the year." But the wagtail does not seem to have any respect for you at all, for she loops out in the air and snaps a butterfly which comes dancing around in sheer happiness, eager to start a new summer. Isn't it ridiculous? You shake your head. There is no sense to the Norwegian spring.

In the evening you may take a walk to calm yourself after having observed all this bold stirring of nature. It is quieter now, and the river's laughter in the distance is softer. But what is that you can scarcely see up in the dusky sky? A snow plow speeding north. Wild geese hurrying north. You shake your head again, but like the wagtail these hundreds of geese show no respect and cackle down to you: "Ta-ta! Northbound! Nearer the sun. Ta-ta!"

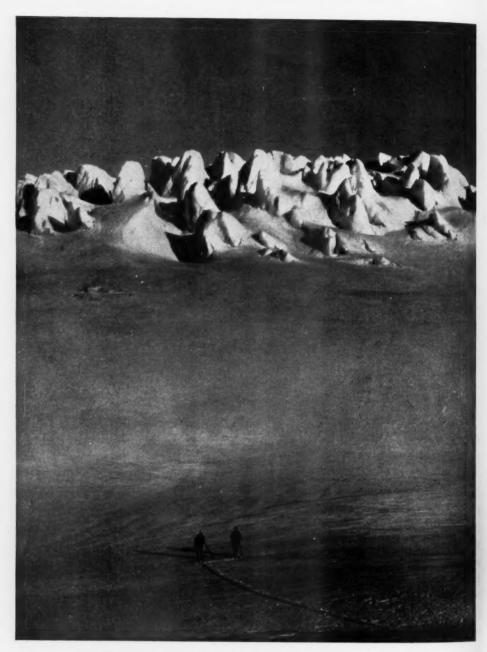
It may be that the spring out in the country makes you a bit dizzy, and you escape to Oslo. Most likely you will stroll up the Karl Johan.

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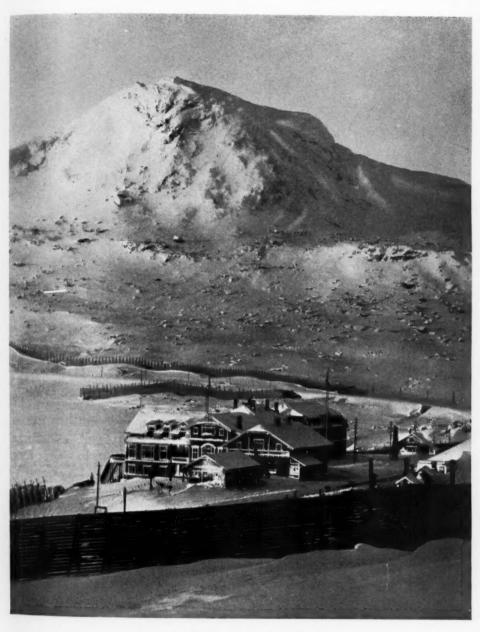
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HARDANGER JÖKUL GLACIER ON THE OSLO-BERGEN RAILWAY



FINSE HOTEL WITH MOUNT FINSENUT



EASTER TIME IN THE GUDBRANDSDAL DISTRICT-SUNSHINE, SNOW, AND HAPPINESS

However, it is spring here too. Young people are chattering and laughing louder than the brooks you have just left. Here and there you see a group crowding around a person who seems to have his face made up for a minstrel show. Words such as Finse, Geilo, Gudbrandsdal, and Jotunheim whirl in the air. Hundreds of questions are raining upon our minstrel man. He has been up in the mountains some days ahead of the others, and now they want to know how the conditions for skiing are up there, for within a few days when Easter comes they are all going out of the city. Out in the wilderness, up in the mountains, northbound, nearer the sun.

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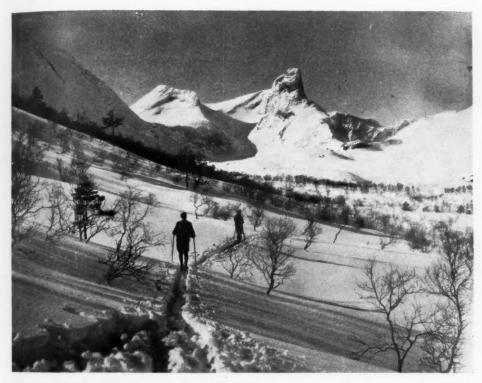
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You might as well give in and go with them up there, when they leave the city for the Easter vacation. Oslo will be practically empty anyhow. Train after train is leaving the station and climbing to the highlands and mountains with ten thousands of people, young and old, and carload upon carload of skis. Every hotel, every cottage and every farm in the upper valleys and in the highlands is filled with happy skiers. The long winter has only been the overture, now comes the opera.



THE ROMSDAL HIGHLANDS WITH MOUNT ROMSDALSHORN IN THE DISTANCE

Maybe the air up here will make you tired the first day, maybe your muscles are a bit sore, and it may also happen that your skin is not used to adopting the color of a Cuban in one day; but after a night's sound sleep you forget all that. And after a day or two up here in the exhilarating, dry air with the intense sun shining over this white fairyland you feel as if no trip is too strenuous. You are climbing on your skis to the steepest hill and the highest peak. You may not notice it yourself, but you are joining the chorus of the wild geese: "Ta-ta! Northbound! Nearer the sun! Ta-ta!"

Photographs by courtesy of the Norwegian Government Railways

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## FIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF VISBY



THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF VISBY WAS CONSECRATED IN 1255 AND IS BUILT ON THE SITE OF AN EARLIER CHURCH DEDICATED TO SAINT MARY. IT IS THE ONLY UNDAMAGED CHURCH IN THE CITY DATING FROM THE MIDDLE AGES AND HAS BEEN ONLY SLIGHTLY ALTERED SINCE. THE TOWERS WERE ADDED IN 1744 AND A GOOD VIEW OF THEM IS OBTAINED FROM THE MARKET-PLACE.

SATH

## TAKEN BY HENRY BUERGEL GOODWIN



SAINT PER'S AND SAINT HANS' CHURCHES WERE NEIGHBORS IN THEIR PRIME AND NOW MINGLE THEIR RUINS, SO CLOSE TOGETHER WERE THEY BUILT. TO THE TRAVELER THEY ARE REMINISCENT OF THE ROMAN FORUM, SURROUNDED AS THEY ARE BY THE MODERN STRUCTURES OF THE NEW CITY.

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S WERE



THE STREETS AND LANES OF VISBY ARE FULL OF OLD, WOODEN HOUSES, WHOSE TILED ROOFS AND QUAINT GABLES CARRY THE VISITOR BACK TO AN EARLIER TIME. MANY OF THESE ANCIENT DWELLINGS HIDE LOVELY OLD WORLD GARDENS FROM THE STREET, AND THE TOURIST MUST PENETRATE BEHIND TO SEE THE ROSES FOR WHICH THE CITY IS SO JUSTLY FAMOUS.

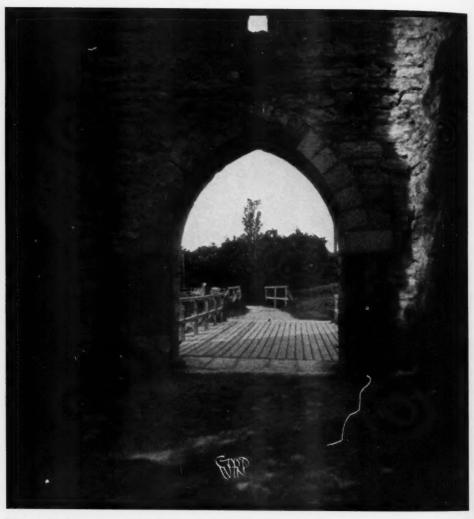
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THE GARDEN OF THE TOURIST OFFICE ON THE BURMEISTERGÄRDEN IS DELIGHTFUL IN SUMMER AND A CONTRAST TO THE BUSINESSLIKE PLACES USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH TICKETS AND TIMETABLES. NEVERTHELESS IN SPITE OF ITS ROMANTIC APPEARANCE, THE SERVICE OBTAINED IS ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED.

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VISBY LIKE CARCASSONNE AND YORK HAS PRESERVED THE MAGNIFICENT WALLS WHICH WERE ONCE ITS PROTECTION. THE WALL HAS MANY GATES AND TOWERS MARKING ITS LENGTH, BUT NOW NO LONGER NEEDED FOR A DEFENCE, IT SHELTERS NUMEROUS SMALL HOUSES BUILT AGAINST ITS SIDES.

### His Life Work

By ALFRED HEDENSTJERNA

Translated from the Swedish by Johanna R. M. Lyback

T WAS a large, fine woolen mill. Twice, as the business increased, the buildings had been wrecked, even to the foundations, and rebuilt on a larger scale, more solid and practical, with new machinery.

"Now, mother, I have got a new machine, with which two men can turn out as much work as seven did before," Mr. Nyman might say to his wife, who loved him and tried to be interested in his work, but could never quite keep up with his efforts and calculations.

"But, dear Anders, that's what you are always saying, and still the force is being increased from year to year. You began with fifteen men, and now you have seventy," replied Mrs. Nyman, good-naturedly.

Then Mr. Nyman looked at her as one looks at a child to whom it is not worth while to explain more fully, laughed, and returned to his beloved music, the ticking spindles and humming wheels.

While the force had been increased more than fourfold, production had been increased twentyfold.

Anders Nyman was pleased, naturally, that the books showed an increase in profit each time they were balanced, and that he had long since become a millionaire, but he took ten times more pleasure in the regular, splendid progress of the work, in the little community he had created, the fine operating rooms, the comfortable, well ventilated homes of his workmen, the smoothly macadamized mill street, the proud sound of the steam whistle, calling seventy men to work each morning.

He valued money, but he loved his life work.

Down in the valley where the shop buildings stood now there had been, fifty years ago, a tumbledown dye-house with a leaking sod roof, two drinking journeymen, and a small, pale, thin boy, who starved and was beaten.

That boy was Anders Nyman.

He had advanced slowly, irresistibly, step by step. The little blond head had learned to figure and calculate, the scared, feeble voice had learned to give orders and have them obeyed, the thin, sunken chest had raised and raised itself, until the star of the Order of Vasa had been hung upon it.

Dams grew up in the river, and houses in the valley. In the same place where the little kettle, the proudest asset of the old dye-house, had once bubbled, a sixty horse-power engine now breathed its deep, heavy throbs.

Anders Nyman was not vain. He simply had no time for that, he kept on working so incessantly, untiringly. But once in a while, when he allowed himself to stop and draw breath, and measure his creation with a glance, he smiled at its tremendous growth, and could hardly understand how it had come about.

On one such occasion he took to himself a wife. He had no time to fall in love, but he chose the best, prettiest and poorest girl he could find in a hurry, for he felt that he was entitled to that much for himself. The girl did not love him either when she made her vows before the minister, but she was an honest woman and possessed a heart without stain or flaw, and neither one of them had loved anyone else. And as the years went by they discovered, without knowing just

W NO BIDES. how it happened, that they would no longer be able to live without each other, and that they had won each other as completely and as firmly as ever man and woman were won by the most passionate youthful love.

Then they both realized how hard and cheerless their childhood and youth had been, how life surely owed them a bit of sunshine, a little joy and happiness, and they began to think of retiring on a comfortable capital to live for each other and for the boy and girl the Lord had given them.

But these thoughts became more and more infrequent. Anders Nyman's life work spun him more and more firmly into the net of thousands of interests. Ceaselessly he worked for the further development of his creation, and when an inward glance showed him his wife's sad, questioning eyes, coming between him and the ledger, or a restive thought took him from machines and warehouse to his dear little ones, he drove it away unmercifully with an impatient, "Later, later, when I get time."

He did not observe that his wife, meanwhile, shriveled up into an old woman. He saw her always with the eyes of love, as pretty as on her wedding day. In a few years they would begin to live for each other, would travel and see the world, and recover the youth that had never been theirs.

He did not notice that his own hair turned gray and his brow became furrowed, while strength and energy remained the same. Later, later he also would enjoy life.

But when a strange man came and took away his daughter, whom he had always loved dearly, to be sure, but had never had time to pay any attention to, who had grown up under his eyes into a strange woman, whom he knew and understood but slightly, then he stood aghast. Was this sweet, beautiful apparition, whose charming manner irresistibly at-

tracted every one, this blushing bride in the white robe, was she his child? Had he sat at the same table with her, rested beneath the same roof for twenty years, and never taken any time for her, never become acquainted with her? He could truthfully have said that he had never looked with wide-awake, attentive eves on this creature who had greeted him with a kiss morning and evening for twenty years. And now it was too late. Now she was throwing herself with a tearful smile into the carriage and into the arms of a man who saw her for the first time six months ago. He had made better use of his time.

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And now she was going away, not to return except for short visits. The carriage was passing through the gate down the mill street.

The mill! Ah, he knew that better, down to every nook and corner, every axle and wheel. Let's see—couldn't the speed of those new, big, German looms be increased? That should . . . and while his child travelled farther and farther from the home of her childhood in the summer night, Anders Nyman, eager, strong, with renewed youth, with shining eyes and smiling lips, sat figuring and drawing for his beloved mill.

When the son, who was several years younger than the daughter, had graduated, he was to devote himself to his father's work. First he would spend one year at the mill as assistant, then go abroad to study the business, and after that they would work together. He would belong to Anders Nyman wholly and completely. They would work side by side, the youthful strength growing as the older weakened, the interest, devotion, solicitude, passing from the old heart to the young one.

Nyman Junior matriculated with honors and came home with a sad countenance. He put his arm over his father's shoulder and told him that if he could not become a physician, to which profersion his heart and all of his talents pointed, life would hold nothing worth while for him.

His father consented, and then it seemed as if the love of Anders Nyman for his mill had cooled all at once. He was not seen there for three days. When he came back to the office he cleared up the most important matters that the staff had not been able to do on their own responsibility. Then he took his pen and drew up, clearly and firmly, the plan for a stock company that would take over the business, and in which Anders Nyman would just own one-fourth of the stock, and have a seat on the board of directors.

He and mother would move to the capital, where the children were living, live for each other, and reclaim the enjoyment of life that had been kept waiting.

His wife smiled and wept, and put her arms about his neck and sobbed out the grief she had carried for almost thirty years, because they had been so little to each other, beccause his life work had always risen, like a dark shadow, between them and the joy of life.

While they were at the coffee table the mail was brought in and with it the information that a company with a large capital was being organized in the nearby town for the purpose of establishing a woolen mill of the latest construction under direction of a young, skilled specialist who had studied the work thoroughly abroad, and expected to compete successfully with the old Nyman mill.

Anders Nyman rose and straightened himself until he looked a couple of inches taller than usual. His eyes flamed, and there was a firm, determined line about his lower lip, as he said:

"There will be no rest for me, mother. When such distinguished company is expected in this locality, courtesy demands that old Anders Nyman himself stays at home to receive."

And old Nyman received in such a manner that the new company collapsed in its fifth year. But even after that the proposed stock company was never mentioned.

Anders Nyman became five and seventy, and at the last no one dared speak to him about retiring. The old man had become so irritable.

Then one day he had a stroke in the spinning-room, and had to be carried home. The local doctor recalled him to life, the imminent danger was momentarily fended off, and next morning the son arrived, summoned by telegraph. He was now one of the prominent physicians of the capital. When he had examined his father, he said:

"Now it is no longer the son who pleads. It is the physician who threatens with death, if you do not seek rest."

There was a hard struggle, but it ended in the mill being sold to advantage, and the old Nymans living in Stockholm, in the same building as the children. When they were established, the old man took his wife in his arms and said:

"We have delayed a long time, mother, too long perhaps, but now at last we are going to live entirely for ourselves and the children the little time that is left to us."

But it was very queer—the two old people, who loved each other so dearly, had nothing to say to each other. All their life their conversations at mealtimes and during the brief periods of rest had been about the mill, the wool market, and the workmen. Now it was quite too late to begin anything new. There were the grandchildren, of course, but that was all.

Once grandfather went away on a trip, no one knew where. But the young son of the superintendent of the old mill had seen a carriage in the road one morning, and he had seen old Mr. Nyman stand

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counather's could leaning against the mill gate. He looked much older, and his hair was whiter than when he moved away. When the whistle called the men to work old Mr. Nyman had raised his hat, as old country folk are in the habit of doing when they hear the church bells, and then he had burst into tears.

One evening a few days later grandfather sat so strangely still when little Anders, the grandson, came and rushed into his room as he was in the habit of doing.

"Grandpa's asleep," whispered the little boy, stealing out on tiptoe.

But when some one went in to see, it proved to be the sleep from which one wakes beyond the stars.

The daughter and her husband, the son

and his wife came and grieved with mother. Grandfather was put into bed for a real genuine rest.

"Look here, what papers are these he has been busying himself with?" exclaimed the son-in-law, as he looked at the desk.

There were two papers. One was a courteous letter from the new owner of the mill, who stated that he would not sell the mill back to Mr. Nyman, even at an advance of seventy-five thousand crowns. The other was an elegantly written, plain, clear, complete plan, drawn up by grandfather, of a large, new woolen mill, with all modern contrivances, which would, by competition, crush the old concern—the life work of Anders Nyman.

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## The Lamp Lighter

By BORGHILD LEE

LOSE your windows
And shut your door,
The twilight man
Will come no more.

Cross your fingers And bend your head, Someone who walks At dusk is dead. Down the street
Through the air,
A yellow light . . .
But no face is there.

A yellow light Across the street But never a sound Of the lamp lighter's feet.

# CURRENT EVENTS



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Overriding President Hoover's veto of the World War Veterans' Compensation

Loan Bill, previously passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate, Congress revealed that the President in this instance did not have control of the Republican party. As a matter of fact, a dozen of the staunchest Republicans joined the bolt. When the Senate by a vote of 72 to 12 agreed in the first instance to the House bonus loan bill, it gave warning that it had its own ideas about President Hoover's declaration that the payment of the large sums involved would weaken the government's financial structure. It was the contention of the President that the legislation was defective in that \$700,000,000 of government securities is wholly inadequate to either meet a potential liability of \$1,280,000,-000 or approximately \$1,000,000,000 estimated as possible by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. ¶ With the signing of the \$20,000,000 Drought Aid Bill by the President one of the most acrimonious controversies of his administration came to an end. What at one time pointed to an extra session of Congress was avoided by the compromise between Mr. Hoover's demands and those of the Democrats and insurgent Republicans. According to Senator Robinson's estimate, a total of \$69,-000,000 will now constitute the Federal aid for relief. Of this amount \$45,000,000 is to be lent to farmers for the purchase of seed, fertilizers, feed, and fuel oil. ¶By his veto of the bonus bill it may be stated that the President has availed himself frequently of the power vested in him by the Constitution. Since his inauguration he has vetoed more than twenty bills. Among his predecessors Jackson, Johnson, and Cleveland made most frequent use of the Presidential veto. President Harding was the first to veto a bill providing a bonus or adjusted compensation for War Veterans, and Congress failed to override him. In May 1924, a new bonus bill was enacted over President Coolidge's veto. The bill vetoed by President Hoover was a liberalization of that measure. ¶ It is expected that with the appointing of Dr. Paul Pearson as the first civilian Governor of the Virgin Islands a new era is in store for this colony of the United States. Plans are under way to make the islands attractive to tourists, and for that purpose a handsomely appointed hotel and two golf courses are to be built. The hotel will be built at St. Thomas and be ready for the fall tourist travel. The golf courses and bathing beaches will be located on St. Croix. Governor Pearson declares that one of the main things needed in the islands is adult education. He has selected his staff with particular reference to raising the standard of life. The International Chamber of Commerce which meets in Washington in May is expected to be one of the most important gatherings of this body of business men and industrialists. It will be the first time that the chamber has held one of its biennial congresses in the United States. A feature of the congress will be a consideration of the results of an inquiry that is being conducted by a special committee into the economic relations between the United States and Europe, both directly between the two continents and in other markets. ¶ James J. Davis, Senator from Pennsylvania, and a former Secretary of Labor, in an interview stated that he was convinced that "it is logical to believe that the general business conditions soon will be revived with the same rapid and substantial rebound that marked our recovery from the depression of 1921. Our national history shows that our periods of pessimism and economic depression have been brief in relation to eras of prosperity and business activity." ¶ The disappearance of the New York World as a separate entity, and its absorption by the New York Telegram as the combined World-Telegram, constituted one of the greatest journalistic surprises that the metropolis has ever been witness to. It developed that the World under the sons of Joseph Pulitzer, the founder, had gradually been losing money. The question whether the will of the founder permitted the sale of the World, the Sunday World, and the Evening World was settled by Surrogate James A. Foley's de-

cision that it could be made, although he had no jurisdiction as to the purchaser, or the price. The Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, of which the New York Telegram is a member, paid \$5,000,000 for the World interests, including the Associated Press franchise. The employees of the World made a last attempt to keep the World intact by trying to obtain financial backing for conducting the paper themselves, but were unsuccessful. The sixth volume of the Dictionary of American Biography, complied under the ruspices of the American Council of Learned Societies, has been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The first volume was published in 1928.



The Norvegia, stout little whaling ship of Consul Lars Christensen, Norwegian

whaling magnate, has recently succeeded in circumnavigating the Antarctic Continent, adding considerably to our geographical knowledge. In a course of more than 14,000 miles and in less than four months, the Norvegia skirted the entire continent, proving that the shore of Antarctica facing south is farther south than hitherto supposed. The Norvegia was commanded by that old veteran of the



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THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO NORWAY AND Mrs. Hoffman Phillip

Arctic, Major Gunnar Isachsen. Captain Riiser-Larsen, famed companion of Roald Amundsen on his two Arctic flights, was in charge of two airplanes carried by the ship. The airplanes were mainly used to reconnoitre the whaling grounds, trying to obtain a census, as it were, of the huge sea mammals. Aviators are able to detect the whales, as their tremendous bodies are easily discernible from the air. The Norvegia left Norway in September, called at Cape Town and reached the ice barrier on October 19. It skirted along the edge of the ice, always keeping Antarctica on its right, coming abreast of Little America two years after Admiral Byrd had landed there. Then, passing along the edge of the Ross Sea, it turned to hunt for the two mythical islands which have been noted on some charts, but which proved to be imaginary. The trip ended February 7. Observations were taken to determine the depth of the water traversed; one sounding recorded the astounding depth of 2,700 meters made at latitude 69.30 degrees south, and longitude 27 degrees east, representing a farthest south in this sector, and indicating, according to W. L. G. Joerg of the American Geographical Society, that the margin of the continent lies considerably farther south in this longitude. The new land discovered in the Antarctic has been mapped and taken possession of for Norway. The announcement said the country, named Princess Ragnhild's Land, was mapped by Captain Riiser-Larsen. ¶ The dispute which has raged for two years concerning the name of the city of Trondhjem has now reached an end, which, evidently is agreeable to both major factions. The war started when the Storting voted to change the name of Trondhjem to Nidaros, flatly ignoring the wish of the population of the city. The citizens of the fine old town, however, refused to accept the resolution passed by the Storting as final, and kept up an organized effort to have the old name restored. One of the leading local papers which happened to carry the name of Nidaros, and which furthermore was in favor of the new cognomen, was met with a boycott which reduced its circulation fifty per cent. Enough pressure was finally brought to bear on the Storting to make it reconsider the naming of the town, and after a heated discussion, the two Houses agreed to the form Trondheim, a compromise which met the approval of the board of aldermen of the city. ¶A plan for founding Norway House in Copenhagen has long been under way, and funds have been collected. The sales office of Norsk Hydro in Copenhagen has presented the Norway House Committee with a gift of 5,000 kroner, making the total amount of cash on hand 13,000 kroner, besides 12,000 kroner in promissory notes. According to Mr. Jacob Andersen, State's attorney of Oslo, the number of habitual or professional criminals of Norway amounts to not more than 300. Mr. Andersen bases this figure on a statistical table compounded by the eminent German criminologist, Dr. Robert Hendl, who maintains, that there are not more than nine professional criminals to every 10,000 court sentences. Of these 300 the State has already interned 111, thus leaving hardly 200 habitual criminals at large, most of whom are to be found in Oslo. ¶ In a general health con-

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dition report issued by the Statistical Central Bureau of Norway, covering the year 1928, 30,302 deaths are examined and classified. The death rate in that year was 1.08 per cent. Tuberculosis was found to be the predominant cause for deaths, taking a toll of 16 per cent; deaths caused by old age was next with 13.8 per cent, most of which occurred in the country; 12.6 per cent of the deaths were due to cancer. ¶ It is now definitely decided that Leon Trotsky will not be able to avail himself of the courteous invitation to lecture at the Students' Association in Oslo, approved by the Norwegian Government. Mr. Trotsky, who lives in Constantinople, has not been able to obtain a visa which would permit him to pass through the countries between Turkey and Norway. ¶ Negotiations have been carried on for some time between Norwegian whaling companies and representatives of Russia for the purchase of a considerable amount of whale oil of this season's haul. Nothing definite has so far come of the negotiations, but the Norwegian whaling men are anxious to come to an agreement, because the general market is suffering from overproduction of whale oil with prices declining. ¶ Barely recovered from the shock of having mistaken the identity of Kaare P. for a novice, when the nom de plume hid none other than Nini Roll Anker, the literary world of Norway is startled by the fact that the novel of a débutante has become the year's best seller. The book, entitled Vi som gaar Kjökkenveien, written by the young Sigrid Boo, sold 31,000 copies in three months, compared to 25,000 for Knut Hamsun's August and 15,000 for Sigrid Undset's Den brandende Busk. Miss Boo's novel depicts the life of a daughter of a well-to-do merchant, who wagered that she would be able to work for a year as a servant girl. ¶ Nicolai Rygg. Governor of the Bank of Norway, has been elected a member of the Finance Committee of the League of Nations, succeeding M. Wallenberg of Sweden. ¶ Colonel Kristian Laake has been appointed Commanding General of the Norwegian army. Major General Laake is only fifty-six years old and succeeded Major General Bauck, who had reached



Norwegian Railways
JOHANNE KOLSTAD AND HILDA BASKERUD

the age limit. ¶ Norwegian women have usually confined their winter sports on skis to ski-running, but this year two of them have made remarkable records as ski-jumpers. On the high Odnes hill in Fluberg, Johanne Kolstad, a girl of seventeen, jumped 46.5 meters, a world record for women, and her young rival, Hilda Baskerud, aged fourteen, 37 meters.



## DENMARK

¶ After months of secret conversations between the various political groups regard-

ing the outstanding question of disarmament or adequate defense measures, Premier Stauning announced that nothing concrete had been arrived at. In fact, he said that time alone would show whether any basis had been laid for carrying on further negotiations. With the attitude of the Right party fully established as in favor of its former policy of doing nothing to weaken the country's national defense, spokesmen for the party nevertheless declared that should anything suitable be presented, the Conservatives were still willing to lend an ear to what might be proposed. One of the most important factors to be considered is the amount of money necessary for defense purposes, and here there was a sharp division between what the Left party considered proper and the considerably lesser amount that the Social Democrats cared to expend. With the Government in their hands, naturally the Social Democrats control the purse strings. ¶ While Denmark's political leaders are at sea regarding the defense question, in the neighboring countries of Sweden and Norway there is scarcely less interest in what Denmark may do in regard to national protection. The argument persists there that on that score Scandinavia has interests in common. For instance, former Social Minister G. H. Elmquist, of Sweden, in an interview in Berlingske Tidende, declares that if one of the Scandinavian countries disarms, or further weakens its defenses, the other countries are bound to feel the effect. According to this Swedish statesman, none of the smaller nations should disarm without a similar move on the part of the powers. With their proximity to the Baltic, he says, Denmark and Sweden have a mission based on both geographical and historical grounds, and should therefore act in unison. A similar position is taken by Erik B. Rinman, Editor of Stockholms Tidningen, who believes that the question is one for the League of Nations to dispose of as a There is some difference of opinion as to how Greenland should be governed for the best interests of its native population. The society "New Greenland" recently had a meeting where the

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matter was threshed out from various angles. Premier Stauning was there and gave his impressions of his tour of Greenland. He said that while he felt that the future held good things for the colony, still he wished to warn against what some had advocated, namely, that the country offered advantages for prospective immigrants. This, he said, was wholly out of the question. He also wished to contradict those who objected to the Danish State monopoly as a disadvantage to Greenland. On the contrary, he said, this monopoly was solely for the protection of the natives. ¶ Denmark's position as a member of the League of Nations is becoming stronger as the time nears for the next disarmament gathering of this body. In the French press much attention has been paid to what Foreign Minister Munch accomplished at the last meeting in Geneva, and it is even suggested in the newspaper, L'Oeuvre, that Copenhagen might be a good place for the conference which in 1932 is to consider the ever vital question of disarmament. Whether the Danish capital could take care of the more than three thousand delegates is something that the newspaper would like to know, however. Considering that Copenhagen has become more and more a place for the holding of international gatherings, no doubt it could easily take care of its foreign visitors. The death through an accident in Copenhagen of the internationally famous circus performer, Lillian Leitzel, brought grief to thousands in the Danish capital who had come to look on this artist of the ring as one of their own. Miss Leitzel was performing at a height of forty-five feet without a safety net when one of the rings on the trapeze gave way, hurling her to the ground. The Copenhagen newspapers carried columns about the famous performer, recounting her remarkable career both in her native

America and in Europe.

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## SWEDEN

¶Dr. Sven Hedin, Sweden's foremost explorer, returned to Stockholm after more than

two years in Mongolia and reported splendid progress along geological and archaeological lines. Among the many thousand ancient objects discovered by him and his associates is the world's oldest "book," a Chinese record written on wooden sticks between the years 86 and 31 BC. This "book" is a part of a military archive found at Etsin Gol, two hundred miles north of Kanchow, containing 2,600 wands elaborately inscribed, the largest collection in the world. On one of these is written an order for "three hundred archers to go to the ninth city gate." What city is referred to and where it once lay will probably never be revealed. Equally important is the discovery by the twentyseven-year-old Dr. Folke Bergman, the Hedin expedition's chief archaeologist, of remains of an older Chinese Wall, located many hundred miles north of the present Wall. It once encircled prospering cities and artificially irrigated fields and protected the ancient trade route from China to Rome against the attacks of the Huns. Dr. Bergman has also made other discoveries which will help to prove the existence of commercial intercourse between China and the Near East as early as the Stone Age. A new unit of the expedition, headed by Dr. T. Arne, will soon be dispatched to Persia, where similar researches have been made. In addition to these results achieved by the Swedish scientists, two Chinese archaeologists of the Hedin group have also made valuable finds. Although China forbids the export of archaeological and paleontological relics, unless duplicates exist within the country, Dr. Hedin and Dr. Bergman hope that they may be allowed to bring the rich collections, amounting to more than 25,000 objects, to Sweden. The Swedish expedition has maintained the friendliest relations with the Chinese, which is best shown by the fact that the Mongolian authorities have of themselves suggested that Dr. Hedin return and continue his scientific researches. The reason for Dr. Hedin's visit to Stockholm is to collect additional money needed to carry on his work. The newspapers endorse his plan enthusiastically, hoping that the famous explorer, now nearing seventy years, may have a chance to finish his studies of a part of the world which he entered in 1891 as a pioneer. ¶ Sweden's participation in the Chicago Exposition in 1933 is being considered by a committee of experts, appointed by the government at the request of the Royal Board of Trade, of which Karl Axel Fryxell is the general director. That Sweden will be represented in some form or other is taken for granted, particularly in view of the fact that Chicago is the third largest Swedish city in the world, and the mother country is proud of the part her children have taken in its rise. At first certain Swedish export interests appeared skeptical as to the value of such exhibits, especially because of the increased American import duties, but several leading newspapers, as well as the spokesmen for the industrial arts took the stand that for sentimental reasons Sweden could not fail to appear at the centenary of such an important city as Chicago. Tentatively, a fine site near the entrance was reserved for a Swedish building, and it is probable that a special day will be set aside to honor former Swedish emigrants who have lived in the United States at least fifty years. The Swedish Chicago Committee is divided into four sections, comprising industry, fine arts, applied arts, and Swedish-American relations in travel, sports, and social welfare. Commercial Attaché Gustaf Weidel of the Swedish Legation in Washington visited Chicago to inspect the proposed site for the Swedish building. The real estate transaction through which the city of Stockholm was to acquire three central islands and a stretch of land in the capital from the Swedish government for 30,000,000 kronor struck a temporary snag when the Swedish Real Estate Commission, composed of members of the Swedish Riksdag, refused to approve the deal. At present those islands belong to the Navy and form a marine base which, according to the agreement between the naval authorities and the City Council, was to be removed farther out in the Stockholm archipelago. Considering the development of aerial warfare, the possible bombing of a naval station located in the center of the capital was considered dangerous to the city, and the lack of sufficient space for extensions also caused the marine authorities to look about for another site. The Real Estate Commission, however, did not find that 30,000,000 kronor is sufficient to compensate for the surrender of the government property and suggested the sum of 45,000,000 kroner as an acceptable price. ¶ Only 3,227 Swedes emigrated in 1930 as compared to 8,715 in 1929. One reason for this low figure was the American quota law. Another was that times were better in Sweden than in many foreign countries. ¶ Adolf Hitler, head of Germany's Black Shirts, and Josef Goebbels, Berlin Fascist Chief, were forbidden to address their Swedish admirers at a meeting planned in Stockholm by orders of the Police Com missioner. ¶ Belgian, Danish, and Norwegian royalty assembled in Stockholm to help celebrate the seventieth birthday of Prince Carl, brother of King Gustaf. From Belgium came Crown Prince Leopold and his wife, Crown Princess Astrid, who is the Prince's youngest daughter. Another daughter, Crown Princess Märtha of Norway, and her husband, Crown Prince Olav, were also present, as were Prince Carl's third daughter, Margaretha of Denmark, and her husband, Prince Axel. Born in 1861, Prince Carl early entered the military service from which he resigned with the rank of General of the cavalry. For many years he has headed the Swedish Red Cross, being also actively engaged in international peace work.

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## THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

Officers: President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice-Presidents, Charles S. Haight, John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, Neilson Abeel; Literary Secretary and Editor of the Review, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Harry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Cooperating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 14, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommerserådet Enström, Vice-presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; Viggo Carstensen, Secretary, Gammel Strand 48, Copenhagen; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgate 1, Oslo; K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. Regular Associates, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the Review. Sustaining Associates, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the Review and Classics. Life Associates, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

#### Exhibition of Swedish Architecture

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The Exhibition of Modern Swedish Architecture which comes to this country under the auspices of the Foundation will open as part of the show of the Architectural League of New York in the Grand Central Palace on April 18 and will be on view until April 25. The Exhibition is under the patronage of H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the Swedish Commissioner, the distinguished architect Ivar Tengbom, is arriving on the M.S. Drottningholm on April 7. After leaving New York the Exhibition will be shown at Harvard and Princeton Universities, and probably in several other cities.

The Foundation acknowledges a debt of gratitude to Consul General Olof H. Lamm and Mr. Julian C. Levi of the Architectural League for the constant cooperation which has made the Exhibition possible.

### Fellows of the Foundation

Einar Nielsen, Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark, arrived in New York on December 30 and has taken up his duties at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company.



IVAR TENGBOM

Hans Furuholmen, Fellow of the Foundation from Norway, arrived on the M.S. *Gripsholm* on February 17 and has taken up his duties at the Bankers Trust Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Ragnar Woxén, Fellows

of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived on the M.S. *Gripsholm* on February 17 and have both taken up their studies at the plant of the Norton Company, Worcester, Massachusetts. Mrs. Woxén is the first Swedish woman to become a full-fledged electrical engineer.

Kai Maartensson, Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark, arrived in New York on the S.S. *Deutschland* on February 28 and has taken up his duties at the

National City Bank.

Egil Sundt, Fellow of the Foundation from Norway, arrived in San Francisco late in March, and has taken up his duties at the Bank of Italy in that city.

Fellowship Jury

The meeting of the Fellowship Jury of the Foundation will be held at the University Club in Boston on April 11. Professor William Hovgaard of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman of the Applications' Committee, will preside.

#### American-Scandinavian Forum

The American-Scandinavian Forum of Boston held a concert meeting at Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, on the evening of March 5. Miss Ann Mathea, soprano, sang folk songs in costume and there was also an orchestral programme.

#### Fellow's Thesis

Mr. Franklin Scott, from Harvard University, a Fellow of the Foundation to Sweden, is engaged in gathering material for a doctoral thesis on King Carl XIV Johan's foreign policy during the years 1810 to 1818.

### New York Chapter

The New York Chapter held its regular monthly club night at the Hotel Plaza on March 6. The hostesses for the evening were Mrs. John S. De Brun and Miss Margit Hjornevik. Miss Elizabeth Packard Larsen entertained with original character sketches and monologues; after supper there was dancing.

Professor Hovgaard Sails for England

Professor William Hovgaard of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology sailed for England on March 15. He will deliver an address before the Institute of Naval Architects in London, returning to the United States in time to preside at the meeting of the Foundation's Fellowship Jury on April 11.

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#### **Publications**

Among the reviews of our recent books we quote from the Morning Post of London concerning the Saga of the Volsungs:

Though translated from the Icelandic of the thirteenth century, this is not an Icelandic saga; save for its northern dress it is, indeed, barely a Scandinavian saga, for its roots reach far south into Europe.

It is true that Grettir's slaying was avenged in Constantinople, that an Orkney Jarl committed piracy in the Mediterranean as a pilgrim to Jerusalem, and that one of Njal's Burners lost his head while counting out silver coin near Cardiff; but Grettir, Earl Rognvald and Njal all lived their lives in the islands of the North, and Continental or Southern Europe was but an episode to them. All these have great place in saga tales, and all were proper men of the North.

The principal scenes of the Volsung Saga seem to be south of the Baltic rather than north, as is to be expected when the tale shows traces of a Burgundian Royal House, of Attila, and of Southern Russia.

But putting all this on one side, the tale is Norse in its form and in its philosophy of life. The men are actuated by motives identical with those in vogue in Iceland in the ninth century, and the women are just as unforgiving as Thorgerda and Bergthora in Njala. Perhaps they have more excuse, certainly they were cheated and wronged, one of them like Igrayne in the Morte d'Arthur.

To this incident there is no parallel in the Icelandic sagas, and its occurrence in the Volsung Saga goes far to show the gap dividing the one from the other.

### TREASURE OF MEMORY

The Icelandic saga is real history, known at one time to the oral narrator and, save for a few magical interludes, quite reliable where it can be tested. The Volsung Saga as we have it may have arisen from similar sources, but has been so worked over and embroidered by different artists, probably of different cultures, certainly possessed of differing superstitions, that now it is little more than an old tale with historical allusions.

But what a tale! Within their Norse medium these men and women move as if alive. If the women appear at first more submissive than their Icelandic sisters, later they are even more grim and unfor-

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Such tales are a real part of the world's treasure of memory, and it is a good thing that they should be brought to mind once

again.

The language of the translator steers a very happy course. Portions of the Iliad were once translated in an Oxford magazine in the style of a newspaper reporter. This amused because it jarred. There have been translations from the old Norse in English so archaic as to be obscure. This translation safely avoids both extremes.

#### The Constantin Brun Award

The Constantin Brun Award, which is given each year to enable some Danish man or woman who has resided a long period of years in America to make a trip to Denmark, has for 1931 been given to Mr. Hugo Ludvig of Brooklyn.

Minister Ekstrand Made Secretary-General of the League of Nations

Sweden's Minister to Argentine, Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay, Einar Ekstrand, has been appointed Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to succeed Sir Eric Drummond. Since 1907, when he entered Sweden's Foreign Department, he has served and represented his country in many important positions abroad and at home. After the war he directed Sweden's Red Cross relief work in Russia 1921-1922, and in 1924 he headed the League of Nation's mandatory commission to protect the Albanian minority in Greece, to mention some of his activities outside the diplomatic service. From its founding in 1919 to 1923, he was general secretary of Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen in Stockholm.

The Holiday Course in Danish

The fourth annual holiday course for foreign students in Danish language, life, literature, and thought, will be held in Copenhagen from August 3 to 29. The students' time will be devoted to practical instruction in the Danish language two hours a day, and to a one-hour lecture period. Sight-seeing programs are arranged for the afternoons, and there will also be a few all-day excursions. Additional information may be had by applying to the Foundation, or to Feriekursus, Frederiksholms Kanal 26, Copenhagen K, Denmark.

The Dan-America Archives and Library

The Review announced last summer that Sohngaardsholm, near Aalborg, was to become the depository of Danish American historical material and an American reference library. As librarian of the new institution, Mr. Svend Waendelin of the University of Chicago Library has been chosen. Cases of valuable documents have already been sent to Denmark, among them the large private collections donated by Dr. Max Henius, and the librarian of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, J. Christian Bay.

The institution has been incorporated in Illinois with the following board of directors: president, Henry Goddard Leach; vice-president, Roger Nielsen; secretary, S. N. Nielsen; treasurer, M. F. Blichfeldt.

The board is supported by a committee consisting of twelve members in America and ten in Denmark. The chairman of this committee, to whom inquiries may be addressed, is Mr. J. Christian Bay, 236 West Third Street, Elmhurst, Illinois.

## NORTHERN LIGHTS

The Open Road

Americans contemplating a trip to Scandinavia this summer will be interested in the announcement that the Open Road, a cultural travel organization internationally affiliated, is sponsoring several European trips which will include Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The emphasis in all cases is on the life of the country rather than on routine sightseeing. The traveler is not a tourist, but a visitor meeting people wherever he goes.

One of the Open Road trips to Scandinavia will be led by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy. It will survey constructive achievements in politics, economics, and education. Sailing from New York July 2, the group will spend the first part of its sojourn abroad in Copenhagen and Stockholm, where conferences with political and economic leaders will

be combined with excursions.

Another Open Road group forming for this summer, which includes an extension to Scandinavia in its itinerary, is that to be led by Miss Nettie Rose Larson, supervisor of home economics in the schools of Longview, Washington. Sailing on the S.S. Dresden, June 18, the teachers who accompany Miss Larson will visit Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Oslo before proceeding by way of Bergen and the North Sea to England and the continent.

A student group from Connecticut College, in addition to London, Paris, Geneva, and Berlin, has included Scandinavia in its itinerary and will spend four days in Stockholm, three days in Oslo, and three days in Copenhagen. Some fifteen other university and college travel groups now being formed present different itineraries and opportunities.

The Open Road with offices at 20 West 43rd Street, New York City, will gladly give detailed information regarding any of the above. Oslo University Arranges a Lecture Course for Norwegian Americans

The University of Oslo is arranging a course of lectures for Norwegian Americans from June 21 to July 3 next summer. The lectures, which are to be given by eminent authorities on their subjects, have as their general theme Norway of today, and aim to present the country's art, literature, politics, religion, history, and social problems.

The lectures will be held in the mornings, and the afternoons are to be given over to visiting museums, galleries, industrial plants, and other places of interest, as well as to making excursions beyond the city.

Dr. Ottar Tinglum of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, is the leader of the group. They sail from New York on the Bergensfjord, June 5.

Dr. Axel Munthe

Dr. Axel Munthe, Swedish author of the international best seller, The Story of San Michele, has just completed another book entitled Death and the Physician. He is also said to be preparing yet another, which will deal with the late Queen Victoria of Sweden, whose private physician he was for many years.

The Story of San Michele has now been translated into ten languages. The author, who is suffering from failing eyesight, is particularly pleased that a complete edition of the book in Braille type for the blind is being prepared in England.

An English Gift towards Preserving Nansen's Fram

Fridtjof Nansen's friends and admirers in England have collected a sum of more than six hundred pounds for the fund established to care for Nansen's old polar ship Fram. The English committee is headed by J. Howard Whitehouse and has Lord Robert Cecil as honorary president. Other members are Dr. Hugh Robert Mill, Dr. G. P. Gooch, H. G. Wells, Siegfried Sassoon, J. C. Squire, L. Wise, Robert Wood Johnson, R. B. Cunninghame Graham, and Ernest Baggallay.

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A Swedish industrial arts exhibition, similar to the Stockholm Exposition 1930. is being held in London from March 17 until April 22. It was opened by Prince Eugen, brother of the King of Sweden. All in all, sixty-six exhibitors are participating, divided into seven groups: textiles, lithographic art, glass, ceramics, metals, furniture, and woodwork, and miscellaneous. Dr. Ake Stavenow was appointed general manager with Hakon Ahlberg, a Stockholm architect, as his associate. Space was rented in a new office building in Regent Street, and Bengt Lundberg, another Stockholm architect, was sent to London ahead of the committee to make necessary preparations.

By arrangement with the authorities the March number of the Architectural Review, London, is taking the place of an official illustrated guide to the exhibition. Aside from the exhibits it contains many additional articles on and examples of Swedish arts not on view at the exhibition.

Niels Bukh and His Gymnastic Students on a World Tour

Niels Bukh, who heads the Ollerup Gymnastic Folk School in Denmark, is planning to take a group of his pupils on an exhibition tour next summer, of much greater compass than that of his American tour of 1923. In August he and his students will sail for Canada, with Toronto as one of the chief objectives, as a large exposition is being held there during the summer. They will cross the continent and sail to Japan, where several courses in gymnastics and a large program of exhibitions are to be given. The journey home is routed over China, Siberia, and Russia, and late in November they expect to reach Denmark.

The Danish National Olympic Games Committee

The King of Denmark has appointed the well known actor, Jean Hersholt, head of the Danish National Olympic Games Committee. Sub-committees of Danish-

Americans are being formed throughout the United States, to work with the national central committee in arranging for the reception of Danish athletes coming for the Olympiad to be held in Los Angeles next year.

Sweden's Skiers at Lake Placid

Sweden's team of seven skiers who competed at Lake Placid, New York, in the Winter Olympic Games, in addition to Sven Utterström, foremost Swedish long-distance ski-runner and twice a winner in the International Holmenkollen races, in Norway, consisted of the brothers John and Ivan Lindgren, Thule Persson, Hjalmar Bergström, and Sven Eriksson.

The Norway Year Book

The new edition for 1931 of the Norway Year Book should be on the reference desk of everyone interested in present-day affairs in Norway. The volume of four hundred pages gives information on government, economics, commerce, industry, education, art, and other subjects usually included in a year book. The editor is Arne Kildal, general secretary of Nordmandsforbundet.

The Swedish Society Celebrates an Anniversary

The Swedish Society, the oldest known Swedish organization in the United States, celebrated its ninety-fifth anniversary with a dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania, in New York. One of its members, Henry Johnson, of Bellair, Long Island, was decorated by the Swedish Consul General, Olof H. Lamm, with the Royal Swedish Order of Vasa.

George Eastman Receives the Royal Order of Vasa

King Gustaf has bestowed the Royal Order of Vasa, with rank of Knight Commander, upon George Eastman, camera manufacturer and philanthropist of Rochester, New York, in recognition of his donation of \$1,000,000 for a dental clinic in Stockholm. The decoration was pre-

sented to Mr. Eastman by Wollmar F. Boström, Swedish Minister to the United States, at a dinner in New York. King Gustaf also bestowed the same order with rank of Commander on Dr. Harvey J. Burkhardt, director of the Rochester Dental Dispensary, for his work in connection with the George Eastman donation.

### Studying the Northern Lights

Norway has recently established an observatory at Tromsö for studying the aurora. Interest in this phenomenon is by no means new, but has for many years been engaging the attention of scientists. The International Geodetic and Geographical Union is now establishing a chain of stations in the north polar regions to carry out a program of simultaneous auroral photography, and to seek by this means to throw light upon the mysteries of this beautiful display of color. The methods used at the stations will be those employed by Professor Carl Störmer, whose epoch-making researches in this field have solved many questions during these last years. Readers of the REVIEW may recall an article by him, "Problems of the Northern Lights," in 1924.

#### The Viking Age

A booklet entitled The Historical Setting of Leif Erikson and America's Discovery at the Close of the Viking Age has been issued by Olaf Ray of Chicago, who has on numerous occasions displayed his great interest in matters relating to Norse and Norwegian history. The booklet which gives a clear and concise summary of the chief events of the Viking Age, consists of a speech by Mr. Ray, made at the unveiling of a painting of Leif Erikson and his viking ship, which he presented to the Jefferson Park Field House in Chicago. The painting is by the Norwegian-American artist, Emil Biorn, and a picture of it ornaments the cover of the booklet.



Another Addition to New York's Sky Line, the City Bank Farmers Trust Building on William Street

#### Nina Saemundsson

The young Icelandic sculptor, Nina Saemundsson, has been commissioned to model a figure to be placed over the main entrance of the new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Park Avenue. The figure of heroic size will portray a young woman and is entitled "The Spirit of Achievement."

### A Leif Erikson Day

Two years ago a law was passed in Wisconsin for an annual observance of a Leif Erikson day on October 9 in the public schools of the State. This year a bill proposing the same day in Iowa was introduced in the State Legislature by S. R. Torgeson of the House of Representatives. This bill was lost on a vote of 31 to 42.

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#### HISTORY

A History of the Vikings, by T. D. Kendrick, M.A. Scribner's. 1930. \$5.00.

"The Vikings are still awaiting their English historian." After this modest beginning of his preface, the author goes on to explain that in writing his book he had "not set [himself] the task of writing the English history of the Vikings that [he] should like to read, for it should be a great and gallant book, not overburdened with foot-notes nor embarrassed by the inclusion of too much perplexing controversial matter." Yet only a cursory reading of Mr. Kendrick's work will soon disclose the fact that although his main problem, to be sure, has been that of assembling and organizing the material discovered by a host of research workers, his own original contributions, both of facts and their interpretation, have not been inconsiderable, and that although he has tried "to set down the complete narrative, as it is at present understood, in a severely plain and useful form," his style of writing is not undistinguished.

The author very rightly calls attention to the fact that previous accounts in the English language of the Vikings and their doings at home and abroad have either been too sketchy and fragmentary or, as in the case of Paul du Chaillu's The Viking Age, too "long and discursive" and not ranking "as serious history, interesting and informative though it is. . ." Great English historians, like Palgrave, Freeman, Oman, and Hodgkin have written full accounts about the Vikings, but these have dealt merely with the British phase of the Northmen's expansion and not with the folk-randring in its entirety. Even the authoritative work by Keary, The Vikings in Western Christendom, described by Kendrick as "a fine work of real beauty and a masterpiece of expositional style," is a limited work in that, as the title indicates, it relates only the history of the Vikings of western Europe.

Mr. Kendrick's book falls into two parts, the first part (four chapters) dealing with the Vikings at home and the second part (eleven chapters) narrating the story of their dispersion abroad. The early Scandinavians (the author limits the term to Swedes and Norwegians) and the early Danes and the closely related brethren of the Northmen across the Baltic, the North Germans, are described in the first and second chapters, followed in the succeeding two chapters by an account of the birth of the three Viking nations and a description of these nations in the days of their expansion.

The narrative begins with the opening of the Old Stone Age, 7000 B.C., and covers successively the periods of the New Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages until the time of the emigration of the Goths from central Sweden and their wanderings through Germany and Russia and their several invasions of the Roman Empire as the West Goths and East Goths. The author then shows how the many petty kingdoms on the peninsula of Scandinavia, the peninsula of Jutland, and the islands between, were gradually merged into the national States as we know them today, first Sweden from the end of the eighth century, then Norway from the end of the ninth century, and finally Denmark from the latter part of the tenth century.

The second part of the book is much too long to describe even in a general way. A mere reproduction of the chapter headings, however, will show the broad scope of Mr. Kendrick's work and indicate the widely separated parts of the world into which the Northmen spread for the purposes of trade, plunder, and conquest. The eleven chapters of part two are as follows: "Russia and the East," "The South and East Baltic Coasts," "The Western Empire," "England," "Treland," "Scotland and Man," "Wales," "The Faroe Islands," "Iceland," "Greenland," "America."

That the author has made a thorough study of his field is evidenced by the fact that he has quoted as many as 255 authors, Greek, Roman, Russian, German, French, English, as well as Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish.

The work is richly illustrated with twelve plates and forty other illustrations in the text. A selected bibliography of four pages is included.

GEORGE H. RYDEN.

The Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware, by Christopher Ward. University of Pennsylvania Press. 1930. \$5.00.

What the popular Dutch historian, Van Loon, did for the Dutch colony on the Hudson in his book, The Life and Times of Peter Stuyvesant, Christopher Ward, of Wilmington, has done for the Dutch and Swedish settlements on the Delaware. A gifted writer of fiction suddenly turned historian—this is in a word the Ward of this historical narrative. There is no question that Ward's undoubted literary powers, shown in his satirical reviews of parodies on certain modern American fiction, Triumph of the Nut and Other Parodies, Twisted Tales, Gentleman into Goose, Foolish Fiction, and in his more serious writings, One Little Man and Starling, two short novels-have again asserted themselves in the book under review. Admittedly a secondary account, being based mainly on the Dutch and English documents published by the State of New York and Dr. Amandus Johnson's well known and scholarly work The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, it is an original attempt to organize and coordinate scattered historical

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material which heretofore either has remained for the general reader in more or less forbidding if not inaccessible tomes, or presented in such a way as to leave much to be desired in the matter of vividness, color, and clarity of diction.

Mr. Ward has adhered faithfully to the facts as adduced from the sources and authorities in the field covered. There can be no doubt about that. His interpretation of the facts is necessarily his own, and although I am obliged to think that the author as a historian has drawn upon his imagination perhaps too much here and there (a fiction writer's main forte) yet I would not want to condemn this artistic and historical composition, so striking in color and distinctness of line, because of certain lapses from the straight and nar-

row way of historical writing.

The duty of a historian is to tell the truth as he sees it and nothing but the truth. No historian worthy of the name has either the right to make heroes of some of his characters by exaggerating their virtues and minimizing their vices or to make villains of others by minimizing their virtues and exaggerating their vices. Nor has the historian the right such as mankind in general is prone to claim, to show "an unreasoning respect and veneration for the past" as James Harvey Robinson has put it in one of his books on history. By seeing everything in the "good old days" through colored glasses we get a distorted view of men and events, which is not history at all but fiction. In this matter, Ward has successfully steered between Scylla and Charybdis.

Confronted with a veritable galaxy of characters, seen in situations of kaleidoscopic change and movement, Mr. Ward has succeeded admirably in depicting for the general reader the events and scenes on the Delaware River before the coming of the English. The characters are not shadowy, although some of them have been dead well-nigh three hundred years, They move as in the flesh across the stage of our imagination. This is Mr. Ward's unique and original contribution to the historiography of the Dutch and Swedish settlements in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

The publication of this book is timely because of the tercentenary in 1931 of the Dutch settlement near the present site of Lewes, Delaware. It has also again brought to the fore the importance of studying that period of colonial history of the middle colonies that antedated the coming of the English. Apropos of this Mr. Ward says in his preface: "In the common estimation of the general reader, the beginnings of civilization in this middle region are credited to William Penn and his English Quakers. Yet, for nearly fifty years before Penn came, there had been white men settled along the river's shores. When he came, he found farms, towns, forts, churches, schools, courts of law already in being in his newly acquired possessions. Small credit has been given to those who laid these founda-

tions, the Swedes and the Dutch, whom the English superseded."

The work consists of 378 pages of text and is divided into three books with sixty-five short chapters. Book one deals with the first phase from the discovery of the Delaware River and Bay by Henry Hudson in 1609 until the first Dutch settlement in 1631 on the soil of the State of Delaware referred to above. Book two covers the Swedish period from the founding of the colony of New Sweden in 1638 until its conquest by Peter Stuyvesant in 1635, Book three tells the tale of the second Dutch occupation until the fall of New Netherlands in 1664 at the hands of the English.

A frontispiece in color from a painting by N. C. Wyeth and representing the Swedish governor, Johan Printz, adds materially to the attractiveness of a beautifully printed and

well-bound volume.

GEORGE H. RYDEN.

#### TRAVEL

Through the Caucasus to the Volga, by Fridtjof Nansen. W. W. Norton Company. 1931. \$3.50.

It is difficult to write of Nansen without using superlatives. Of his time he has been called the greatest of Europeans and of himanitarians; in addition he was one of the great travelers because wherever he went, and his journeys were many, he took with him a wide sympathy and understanding for the people among whom he sojourned.

After his survey of Armenia for relief puposes in 1925, he traveled home across the Caucasus to the Volga and thence to Moscow and Norway. On his way he passed through those almost fabled regions of which the chief city is Astrakan. Everywhere he talked freely and fearlessly with people of the old and new régimes. His winning personality carried all before it, and his innate simplicity shines forth from every page. It is fitting that his last published book should be a record of travel and of friendship, coupled with much valuable information concerning the state of a country and its people, little known to Europe and America.

### POETRY

Icelandic Lyrics: Originals and Translations, Selected and Edited by Richard Bethe Thorhallur Bjarnarson, Roykjavik, Publishin. 1930.

It is not necessary to note in this review the difficulties attendant on the compilation of such a book, for Professor Beck, the editor, has fully outlined these in his introduction. He has limited the field of the anthology to the nineteenth and present centuries and preaces each group of poems with a brief biography of the author. It was a happy idea to place the original Icelandic versions beside the English, and this will prove of the greatest

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use to the few who are able to read both languages. As Professor Beck points out it is almost impossible to render the alliteration common to Icelandic poetry into a foreign tongue, and this the translators have wisely refrained from doing. Professor Beck has done an admirable piece of work in bringing together these poems in one volume and making them available to the English-reading public. It is interesting to note that the book was printed in Iceland, and this probably accounts for the Victorian style of printing and illustration.

The North American Book of Icelandic Verse. Edited by Watson Kirkconnell. Louis Carrier and Alan Isles. 1930. \$3.50.

This is the first of a series of twenty-four anthologies of European verse which Mr. Kirkconnell proposes to edit. It contains a brief history of Icelandic literature, together with short biographical sketches of its leading poets. The poems included start with translations from the Codex Regius and end with those of contemporary authors. Although such an anthology is necessarily inadequate and gives only an inkling of the wealth of early Icelandic poetry, it is valuable as a stimulant to renewed interest in the literature of Iceland. The translations are in simple poetical English preserving the spirit of the originals.

### PHILOSOPHY

Jean Jacques Rousseau and His Philosophy, by Harald Hoffding. Yale University Press, 1930. \$2.00.

This life of Rousseau by Professor Höffding, who is the dean of Danish philosophers, being now in his eighty-eighth year, was first published in 1896, but now appears in English for the first time. It has been revised at intervals as new facts about Rousseau have come to light.

It is a lucid and comprehensive account of the life and theories of a man whose influence on the course of history has been incalculable. Indeed it is difficult for a generation which reads neither Rousseau nor Voltaire to realize the effect which the writings of these two men have had. They were the text-books of the French Revolution; the death of the eighteenth century. If to a later era Rousseau appears an impractical dreamer, with a philosophy which contradicted itself, it is because his theories were fulfilled so violently so shortly after they had been expounded. They did their work, and La Nouvelle Heloise and The Social Contract are bound up inseparably with the birth of the new Europe.

Professor Höffding has told Rousseau's story and explained his philosophy in a very readale volume which throws much light on forces which are still at work in the world today.

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### TRADE NOTES

WHAT THE NORWEGIAN HYDRO COMPANY

MEANS TO THAT COUNTRY

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Norwegian Hydro Company gave occasion for recalling what this enterprise has meant to Norway during the past quarter century. In the matter of wages alone the company has paid out more than 320,000,000 kroner. While it is a fact that outside capital is responsible for the starting of the company, it is no less true that Norwegian initiative and engineering skill are at the bottom of the success that has characterized "Norsk Hydro" from the very beginning. The annual production of the company is now valued at 80,000,000 kroner. Of this amount 54,500,000 kroner remain in the country. Taxes to state and communities absorb 7,500,000 kroner. Not the least important fact is that around the activity of Norwegian Hydro have grown up such towns as Notodden and Rjuken, and at Heroya another town is in the making.

DANISH ENGINEERING FIRM AT

WORK IN ASIA MINOR

The Danish engineering firm of Kampmann, Kierulff & Saxild, which has been at work in Turkey since 1927 has completed half of its contract, and its labor is already showing its effect in the substitution of railroad traffic for the time-honored camel caravans. One of the most important features of the work is the building of

a bridge across the Euphrates River. More to 200,000,000 kroner is involved in the construct work mentioned.

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SWEDISH SCIENTIST PERFECTS INVENTION FOR ALUMINIZING IRON

Harry Johansson, a young Stockholm sciential according to The Swedish American Trade Journal, has discovered a method of aluminizing at a temperature of 900 degrees centigrade, which makes the iron resist rust, oxidation and the influence of corroding gases and fluids. Through this process, the aluminum not only covers the surface of the metal, but partly permeates the iron, thus forming an alloy of great resistive as protective power. The Sandviken Iron and the Works has acquired the sole rights of the put for Scandinavia. The new company formed it called the "Stockholm Aluminiseringsfabrik" meefforts will be made to make the invention know in other countries.

NORWAY CONSIDERING BEST MATERIAL FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The importance of better roads is occupying a Norwegian authorities in view of the steadily is creasing demand for both passenger motor are and trucks. The Oslo authorities are of the blist that asphalt and stone are best suited for the traffic in the capital. In the country, the averagion road is gravel or macadam. Evereffort is being made to maintain the throad traffic roads in good condition, which is not a easy matter, especially during the heavy fall risk

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| Арт. 29  | Apr. 30  | United States | May 16   |  |
| May 14   | May 15   | Frederik VIII | May 29   |  |
| May 21   |          | Hellig Olav   | June 6†  |  |
| June 3   | June 4   | United States | June 20  |  |
| June 18  | June 19  | Frederik VIII | July 3   |  |
| July 8   | July 9   | United States | July 25  |  |
| July 23  | July 24  | Frederik VIII | Aug. 8   |  |
| Aug. 12  | Aug. 13  | United States | Aug. 29  |  |
| Aug. 27  | Aug. 28  | Frederik VIII | Sept. 12 |  |
| Sept. 16 | Sept. 17 | United States | Oct. 3   |  |
| Oct. 1   | Oct. 2   | Frederik VIII | Oct. 17  |  |
| Oct. 21  | Oct. 22  | United States | Nov. 7*  |  |
|          |          |               |          |  |

STEAMERS LEAVE at 11 A.M. New York City Time

Nov. 23 Nov. 24 Frederik VIII ..... Dec. 9\*

\*Steamers will call at Halifax eastbound tWill call at Christiansand but not at Oslo eastbound

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| Copenhagen, Gdynia, Helsingfors<br>S.S. SAGUACHE            | April 2  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors<br>S.S. CITY OF FAIRBURY | pin a    |
|                                                             | April 9  |
| Copenhagen, Gdynia, Helsingfors<br>S.S. SCHENECTADY         | April 16 |
| Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors<br>S.S. BIRD CITY        | April 23 |
| Copenhagen, Gdynia, Helsingfors<br>S.S. SAGAPORACK          | April 30 |

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### SHIPPING NOTES

CRUISES WITH THE "STELLA POLARIS" OF THE BERGENSKE LINE

Among the forthcoming cruises of the Stella Polaris, of the Bergenske Steamship Company, are trips to North Cape and fjords of Norway, from Le Havre June 3rd and from Newcastle June 18th, and July 2nd, 16th, and 30th. On August 21st the Stella Polaris will make a cruise from Newcastle to Oslo, Copenhagen, Visby, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Kronstadt, Leningrad, Reval, Danzig, the Kiel Canal, and Hamburg. That these cruises will maintain the high standard that has characterized them from the time the Bergenske Company first inaugurated this service is a foregone conclusion.

DEEPENING OF THE ENTRANCE TO PORT OF MALMÖ TO AID SHIPPING

The Swedish Government has ordered the Hydraulic Engineering department to proceed with the plans for deepening the fairway to the Port of Malmö, which will afford a more satisfactory condition for shipping going from that port to the Baltic and the Kiel Canal. The shallowness of "Flintrännen," the fairway in question, has been a hindrance to the larger tonnage that is now going through the Danish fairway, "Drogden," or else north and through the Great Belt. The deepening of the "Flintrännen," therefore, is looked upon as something that will be of great benefit to Sweden's water-carrying trade.

"NIEL MAERSK" A RECENT ADDITION TO THE ISBRANDTSEN-MOLLER COMPANY For the account of the steamship company

For the account of the steamship company. Svendborg, a subsidiary of the Isbrandtsen-Mole Company, the Odense shipyards have just ompleted the motorship Niel Maersk, which is fittle with Diesel engines built by Burmeister & Wai of Copenhagen. The trials of the ship showed speed of 14 knots in loaded condition. There are spacious accommodations for the master, officer and crew, and accommodations for a few passegers. The Niel Maersk carries on the tradition name of the ships of the company which all are called Maersk.

NORWEGIAN WHALING COMPANIES CONTEMPLATE COOPERATIVE ACTION

With a view to stabilizing the whaling industry and relate more nearly demand and supply oil, leading companies are meeting to discuss with and means to that end.

TODD DECLARES DIVIDEND

The directors of the Todd Shipyards Corportion at their last monthly meeting, declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share paper on March 20 to stockholders of record at the class of business on March 5.

SWEDISH AMERICA MEXICO LINE AND
NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE COOPERATING
In cooperation with the Norwegian Americ
Line, and Swedish America Mexico Line is to in

(Continued on page 256.)

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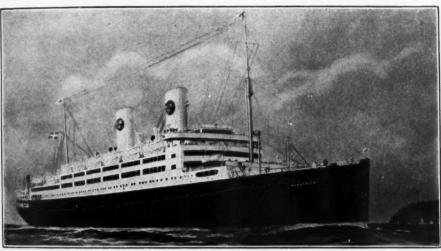
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\*Calling Halifax Through to Helsingfors, Finland

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### INSURANCE NOTES

DANISH LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE

The insurance journal, Dansk Forsikringstidende, in a recent issue, published figures to show a considerable increase in the business of the leading life insurance companies in Denmark. As compared with the previous year, 1930 showed an increase of more than 30,000,000 kroner, with a total of 238,000,000 kroner.

TELLS HOW LIFE INSURANCE ASSETS HAVE TREBLED IN THIRTEEN YEARS

Walton L. Crocker, President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, writing in the New York Evening Post, presents figures showing how today the United States life insurance companies have approximately \$18,900,000,-000 in assets, which is equal to three times their assets at the end of 1917. Mr. Hancock also refers to an address made before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents when he pointed out that real estate mortgage loans have been the great investment background for the above sum, the loans representing more than 40 per cent of the total investments. Railroad securities held by the fifty-two insurance companies represent virtually 22 per cent of the entire funded debt of all of the United States railroads. Government securities held by life insurance companies amount to \$1,-333,000,000.

### SHIPPING NOTES

(Continued from page 254.)

woodpulp from Baltic ports to Canada. The ship will call at Montreal at intervals of 18 to 20 day during the summer months, and during the winds months the ships will call at Halifax once a month

WORLD'S NEW SHIP TONNAGE LOWEST SINCE 1926

During the last quarter of 1930 the world's reship tonnage decreased 242,950 tons, bringing total down to 2,326,086 tons, the lowest figure size 1926. Lloyd's Register of Shipping adds that the spite this, Great Britain retains its lead in building of merchant vessels, the United States holding second place by adding 20,000 tons during the quarter. Of the thirteen big ships now under or struction of 13,000 tons and more, six are being built in British yards and three in the United States. France and Italy each are adding two ship of this size to their fleets. Germany advanced for fourth to third place as a shipbuilding nation.

NORWEGIAN MERCHANT MARINE LOOKS FOR LOWER PREMIUM RATES

With the Norwegian merchant fleet including more new ships than any other country, the showners of Norway are looking forward to a relation in the marine premium rates, both for hand cargoes. New legal provisions with regard Norwegian marine insurance came into force the turn of the year, and these provisions furth accentuate the improvement in quality of New way's commercial fleet.

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